

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—At 1:30 and at 8. "Hampty Dumpty Abroad." G. L. Fox.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—At 1:30 and at 8. "The Children in the Wood." The Vokes Family.
OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2 and at 8: "Gabriel Grub."
FONT PASTORE'S OPERA HOUSE.—At 2 and at 8. Varieties.
UNION SQUARE THEATER.—"Led Astray."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—"A Man of Honor." Lester Wallack.

Business Notices.

KALDENBERG'S MEESCHAUMS selling at manufacturers' prices. Stores: 6 John-st. and cor. of John and Nassau-sts.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect instantaneous Hair Dye. At all druggists.

with what deliberate purpose the Government proposes to go into the savings bank business.

Only genius can build a great railroad for a people. But that genius was found and the

The untoward results which have been accomplished this year under the unfortunate influence of the discredited Assembly at Versailles may seem at first to indicate a check of Republican progress in that country. We think there is reason to trust that this may not be the case. It is true that the Republic has been put into the hands of those who detest it. But many a ward has grown lusty and strong in the house of a guardian who wished his death. The Government are disloyal to the Republic, but their power does not so

The American doctrine with regard to the inviolability of vessels on the high seas has been very distinctly and emphatically laid down on many previous occasions, and it has been ratified in a most significant manner by various foreign nations. We hold that an American ship on the high seas, beyond the distance of a marine league from shore, is part of the territory of the United States, and cannot be molested, or stopped, or searched by a foreign vessel in time of peace upon any pretense whatever. This principle was admitted by Great Britain in the discussion of the famous Caroline case, and it is not questioned by any respectable authority. What constitutes an American vessel must be decided of course by the American Government itself. Every nation has a right to make its own rules for the registration of its merchant marine, and to decide under what conditions it will extend to a ship the protection of its flag; and it alone can determine when those rules have been obeyed and those conditions complied with. It follows, therefore, that the possession of American papers, which are equivalent to a certificate from the United States Government that the ship bearing them is entitled to the protection of the United States flag, must be accepted as conclusive by every foreign authority. If they have been obtained by false pretenses, that is an offense against our laws which concerns ourselves alone. We can no more permit a foreign power to interfere and pass upon a question of that sort than we can allow Spain, or France, or Great Britain to judge offenders against our revenue laws or our local statutes. The right of the Virginian to register an American register is a matter with which outsiders have nothing to do. She did receive one, and if she received it wrongfully we can hold her owners to account.

When the official correspondence between Mr. Fish, Admiral Polo, and Mr. Sickles comes to light, we presume it will be found that there

How can we resistably very readily show this class of men might be depuized by the U. S. Marshal for the purpose of drawing fees for the support of the Administration, will be shocked at the revelation that they do not support the Administration at all. No time will be wasted in getting at the facts, and the public ear rest assured that this incensurable abuse of the confidence of the party will be stopped speedily. The method adopted by the Marshal was quite ingenious, and it is to be hoped that so effective a plan for strengthening the Administration will not be interfered with any further than to prevent its being abused by admitting anti-Administration murderers and thieves to its benefits and profits. Arkansas being a State blessed with Ku-Klux disturbances, it was an easy matter for the United States Marshal to depute 353 residents of Fort Smith to make arrests, and quite in the natural order for these 353 to make arrests enough to come to \$23,610. The only odd thing about it was that but 46 of the deputies could be found, and of these only 25 had ever served as deputies. But the State was saved, and that was worth a great deal more than \$28,910. It would be a pity to interfere with no such an arrangement for disbursing the public funds, and it is presumed that the in-

It is one of the special triumphs of Secretary Richardson's great plan for specie resumption by issuing silver in amounts of five dollars and less that it has been so gradual and noiseless. A year ago to-day there was scarcely any silver in circulation. Now look at us! Why only so long ago as last Saturday the Treasury Department paid out thirty dollars and ten cents in actual solid silver—none of your plated stuff, but genuine half dollars and ten cent pieces. And yet the operation of resumption has been so smooth and easy that very few people have noticed it, and we presume that not one newspaper in ten will mention it among the events of the year.

His autobiographical book abounds in reference to his stage companions, some of whom are still well known to the public, while others are forgotten.

Going up the Mississippi from Cairo, he says the Floating Palace passed one Sunday, the old French town of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and its Roman Catholic college on the river bank. The boys were out on the lawn, under the trees, and he became, he says, as envious of their lot as he ever had been before of a man who worked on a steamboat or who danced "in the minstrels." He suddenly resolved that he would go to that college. He was, however, unable to leave his troupe until after a visit to Galveston, where he played three weeks. Returning, then to New-Orleans, he took passage for Calire, whence, owing to the river being frozen, he went to Cape Girardeau by land. This journey was so expensive that he had but \$35 left when he reached there. The good President, Father J. V. Ryan, since made Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, did not turn him away, and there he spent 16 happy months, after which he went to Toledo and secured a situation in the Post-Office. He had been there but a few months, when the idea of going to Europe seized him, and he started with \$181 in his pocket. He went from Toledo to New-York as a cattle-drover, bought a steerage ticket to London, and reached the English capital during the World's Fair in 1883. He went thence to Paris, and almost immediately left that city for Heidelberg as his capital of \$30 would